

ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

AN 2000:626261 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 133:302614

ED Entered STN: 10 Sep 2000

TI Electrolysis of brine

CS Akzo Nobel, UK

SO Research Disclosure (2000), 436(Aug.), P1408 (Number 436093)

CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353

PB Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd.

DT Journal; Patent

LA English

CC 72-9 (Electrochemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 48

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----

PI RD 436093

20000810

RD 2000-436093

20000810 <--

PRAI RD 2000-436093

20000810

AB It is found that formic acid, oxalic acid and tartaric acid can be used as alternative to hydrogen peroxide and sodium bisulfate for removal of active chlorine from brine in process of its electrolysis.

ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2010 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
 AN 2001-078626 [200109] WPIX Full-text
 DNC C2001-022406 [200109]
 DNN N2001-059813 [200109]
 TI Electrolysis of brine involves adding formic acid, oxalic acid and tartaric acid to remove active chlorine from brine
 DC E34; E36; J03; X25
 PA (ALKU-C) AKZO NOBEL
 CYC 1
 PI RD 436093 A 20000810 (200109)* EN 0[0]
 <--
 ADT RD 2000-436093 20000720
 PRAI RD 2000-436093 20000720
 IC ICM C25B0000-00
 AB RD 436093 A UPAB: 20050524
 NOVELTY - Formic acid, oxalic acid and tartaric acid are used as alternatives to, e.g., hydrogen peroxide and sodium bisulfite for the removal of active chlorine from brine.
 USE - The method is used for membrane chloro-alkali plants utilizing a re-circulating brine system.
 ADVANTAGE - By using formic acid, oxalic acid and tartaric acid, no undesired by-products are formed that can decompose free chlorine. The only reaction products are chloride, carbon dioxide and water.
 FS CPI; EPI
 MC CPI: E10-C02D1; E10-C02E; E10-C04J1; E31-B01; E33-A01; J03-B04
 EPI: X25-R01